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FOREWORD

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GENERAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MIDLAND REGIONS

(From the discussion by the Phu Tho Party
Representatives at the Third National
Party Congress)

[The following is a translation of an unsigned
article in Nhan Dan, Hanoi, Number 2388, 2 Oc-
tober 1960, page 3.]

In the report by the Central Executive Committee, there is a proposal for general agricultural development and mobilization of all potentialities in tropical agricultural production in order to advance the building up of industry. The proposal also calls for a firm union between industry and agriculture, which is extremely significant.

The delegation of representatives from Phu Tho is in complete agreement with this proposal; moreover, they would like to express their ideas on the problem of general agricultural development in the midland regions.

The subject of general agricultural development has been subject of thought for a number of years by our Party in dealing with leadership in agricultural production. The decision made by the 14th Central Conference (November 1958) had clearly indicated that "the prime function of agricultural production is to produce foodstuffs and we must now try to build up an agricultural foundation which will yield many products and create many occupations, for example, the expansion of industrial plants, breeding of cattle, fishing, forestry, and subsidiary jobs.

At the end of 1959, which marked the end of the people's great movement in agricultural production, the Party was even more organized in its direction of agricultural production, thus creating a new motto: produce all-out agriculturally, surpass planned goals, and consolidate. This is the positive direction in leading agricultural production.

In such a midland region as Phu Tho, this direction has been followed actively. In order to realize the motto, Phu Tho Province, where most of the land comprised the Free

Zone in the Resistance Period, has increased its rice production greatly. For example, in 1955 the rice yield was 118,088 tons; in 1959, it had moved up to 147,906 tons, an increase of 25.2%. Under the French regime, this was a province which was short in rice supply. Today Phu Tho has completely solved the rice problem.

By comparing the statistics of production in 1955 and in 1959 it will be noted that all products from other agricultural branches also increased in yield. If we take the statistics of 1955 to be 100% in agricultural production, then in 1959, speaking of the gross value of all agricultural products, the yield was 134.8%. Specifically speaking, of the different products, the following data were obtained:

- In foodstuffs, the yield reached 141.2%
- Industrial crops, 129%
- Miscellaneous Crops, 165.4%
- Development of forestry, 109.9%
- Cattle breeding, 165.4%
- Fish industry, 129.3%
- Subsidiary occupations of the people, 123.4%

Thanks to the general agricultural development, the living standards of the people have been raised. Industry is also developing: two tea factories and one manioc flour mill have been constructed; in addition, factories for sugar, paper and chemicals have all been completed. Many small factories are also being built in the local areas. Exportation of agricultural products is increasing every day. The total value of exported goods during the first six months of 1960 surpassed that of the whole year of 1959. This clearly indicates to us the victory of the new motto in production.

Today, since the responsibility of building up socialism in the North has become the centre of attention, and since there are constant demands for socialist industrialization and continuing betterment of the people's living standards, the Party must strengthen leadership and overcome weaknesses and defects in the leadership of general agricultural development. The question of general agricultural advancement becomes an urgent demand, especially in the midland region, where this demand is of a very important character.

In the midlands, however, there is shortage of materials in many industries, including the sugar and tea industries. And next year, this province is planning to build more such factories, as tea and fruit factories. Speaking only of the

shortage in supply of materials to the construction units, excluding the problem of supply of food, wood, etc., we can see that there is contradiction between industry and agriculture.

There is an increase in demand every day for exported products. Speaking of Phu Tho province alone, the estimation of the total value of products to be exported for 1961 is 7.5 millions, which means that it will be about twice as much compared to the value in 1960 and about two and a half times as much compared to 1959 figures.

Other important factors relative to general agricultural development in the midland region are the demands for a higher living standard for the people and for development of markets for industries. For instance, in Phu Tho where there are fewer farms, higher ground and more wooded lands, the people's lives depend more on raising cattle, on forestry and local products, and on side-line jobs. Therefore, if we do not pay attention to development of agriculture, it will surely affect the living conditions of the people; moreover, there will be constant need for market development for industry.

Practical experiences have indicated that the people's lives are easier in the villages, or agricultural cooperatives, where there are many jobs. Usually, the prices of industrial products are higher than that for rice. For example, one hectare (mau tay) of corn, after industrial processing, can be sold for the equivalent of three hectare of rice; one hectare of bananas is sold for three times the price of one hectare of rice; one hectare of varnish trees equals four hectares of rice, etc..

In the political report by the Central Executive Committee, it has been proposed that agricultural cooperatives must, in a short time, reach or surpass the production and income of middle farmers, when they were still in private business. Again, in order to reach this goal, the most important thing for the agricultural cooperatives is to organize general agricultural development.

On the other hand, our agricultural production at the present time depends heavily on natural resources, especially in the midland regions. Some years, we have lost rice crops but were rescued by good corn and manioc crops. Experiences of the last five years clearly indicate this. Generally speaking, rice yield in Phu Tho is not regular; it is good in some years and bad in other years. In five years, for example, the price of rice has increased about 25.2%; prices of other agricultural products have generally gone up every year, for a five-year cumulative increase of 34.8%.

In winter-spring production, the rice yield dropped 30.2% compared to the State plan; however, thanks to general development in agriculture, the gross value of agricultural products only dropped about 5.4% compared to the plan.

Besides the problem of general agricultural development, there is another problem in the department of agriculture which calls for the same attention, i.e., the balance of opportunities within the various branches in the department. In the midland regions, a problem now arises from an excess of labor during the slack periods. Generally speaking, at the present time, every cooperative is only able to use about 120 working days or less a year from each person. General agricultural development, however, is trying to mobilize labor from the easy-scheduled workers, and to use their labor to increase income and living standards of the people. By doing this, moreover, they are able to create favorable conditions toward the development and strengthening of agricultural cooperatives.

There are many possibilities for general agricultural development in the midland regions. As the report by the Central Committee indicated: the Northern part of our country belongs to a tropical region which has much latent potential for agricultural production and where natural resources are abundant.

The midland regions have fewer rice fields, but the fields in general are large and besides there are a great number of forests, mountains and many ponds. These are favorable conditions for agricultural development compared to the plain regions. Moreover, the midland regions are richer in means of communication and the population here exceeds that in the highland regions. Thus, there are better possibilities for general agricultural development in the midland than in the plain or highland regions.

In Phu Tho fields exist throughout the province. At the present time, besides the 16,620 hectare that are used to grow tea, manioc, varnish, and palm trees, there are about 25,448 hectares left as waste lands. These lands have good soil and what is more advantageous here is that the weather is pleasant and suitable for agriculture. In addition, there is comparatively a better concentration of people; we should therefore use these lands for cultivation of tea, varnish manioc, coffee, tubers, rubber trees, and such fruits as oranges, tangerines, grapefruits, etc., or trees that will produce wood or fibres.

In Phu Tho, there are tracts of alluvial land which run along three main rivers in the province. These lands are favorable for growing sugar cane, corn, bananas and many flowers.

Ponds in Phu Tho occupy all together 3,759 hectares. These pools are good for fisheries. Later, from the development of water conservation, water from water heads will be abundantly obtained, thus it can be collected and concentrated as lakes and ponds. Lakes and pools are good for fishery development.

Concerning the mountainous and forest regions, in addition to the 36,990 hectares of forests, which supply a great number of local products each year, there are 157,503 hectares of waste lands. If these lands can be developed and used for growing useful trees, they can bring abundant wealth.

Thanks to the natural resources of the area, the local people are well experienced; they are long accustomed to the cultivation of fruit trees, breeding cattle, production of forest and local goods, etc. Moreover, most of the people have secondary jobs like raising bees, pressing oil, making hats, coats, braiding, etc.

At the present, in Phu Tho province, 71.3% of the working people are able to register in second-class cooperatives.

Industry is also on its way to development. The above possibilities are all favorable conditions which benefit general agricultural development.

MATERIALIZE THE PARTY CONGRESS DECISION AND
VINH PHUC WILL BECOME A PROVINCE FULL
OF WARM AND CHARM

[The following is a translation of an article
in Nhan Dan, issue No. 2386, 30 September
1960, page 4.]

(At the meeting to initiate winter-spring production in all northern regions, Vinh Phuc province challenged other areas to compete for the winning title in production during winter and spring. On this occasion, we would like to introduce to readers the article by comrade Kim Ngoc, Secretary of the Vinh Phuc Provincial Committee, presenting the possibilities of an all-out agricultural advance. Most important are the possibilities of harvest increases and of reclaiming waste lands.)

The Third National Congress of the Party has firmly resolved an overall advance in agricultural production. That is a justified resolution and a practical one. Vinh Phuc is a midland province which covers a total area of 235,439 Northern mau of farm land; out of this number about 148,500 mau are used for agricultural purposes. At present, not all land is occupied in this province. However, of the lands used, various crops are cultivated, including food crops and many kinds of industrial crops. The most commonly grown in the last few years are the following:

		<u>Yield</u>
Sugar cane	2,160 mau	4,400 tons
Castor-oil plants	9,400 mau	900 tons
Corn	17,834 mau	7,600 tons
Potatoes	23,191 mau	45,000 tons
Manioc	4,229 mau	9,290 tons
Beans	5,130 mau	800 tons

In addition to the above crops, there are still grown in Vinh Phuc a number of others such as tea, jute, pineapples, sesame, peanut, varnish, mulberry, tobacco and bananas, etc. All this shows that the question of an all-out advance in agricultural production is very proper in Vinh Phuc; moreover, Vinh Phuc has all the potential to be thoroughly developed agriculturally. Furthermore, an all-out advance in agriculture means sufficient supplies of foodstuffs, materials for industries, and it guarantees an increase in income for members of cooperatives and for the people.

Experiences of the past few years have shown that living standards have improved remarkably in the areas where there is development in agriculture. For example, in the winter-spring of 1959-1960, in the districts of Kim Anh, Da Phuc, Dong Anh, and in a number of villages of Binh Xuyen district, thanks to good crops of castor oil plants, which were better than the previous year's, the living situation became less difficult. Besides the 235,439 mau of rice paddies and other crops, the province of Vinh Phuc still has about 133,242 mau of land not in use at present. If we could transform this unoccupied land into cultivation of useful trees, Vinh Phuc could become a province rich in wealth and charm.

The increase in harvests is an extremely important decision by the Congress. To reach the goals of the Five-Year Plan, not only is there need to develop a big-scale agriculture and to increase output, but it is also important to enlarge farming areas. But to enlarge these areas, there must be increase in harvests and restoration of waste lands. Experiences from the past few years, especially from winter-spring 1959-1960 production, have proved the possibility of land expansion by increasing crops, by restoring and opening up waste lands. Rice field area was only 3,000 mau in 1958, but increased to 11,000 mau in 1959. In 1960, despite dry weather and drought, by using "sowing dry" methods, Vinh Phuc has been able to cultivate 1,000 more mau than in 1959. Especially this year, some places have been able to harvest all three seasons, one immediately after the other. "Nam Ninh" rice in these areas yield above 20 ta [quintal] for each hectare. In 1961, with the experiences gained, there is possibility that Vinh Phuc will increase early crop rice up to 30,000 mau.

Vinh Phuc has extremely important land along the Lo, Day, Hong, and Cau rivers and some hilly fields which are hard to harvest. There is however a possibility of increasing farm crops in these areas. Recently, we have expanded cultivation and harvested over 900 mau of early crop corn,

685 mau of potatoes and 255 mau of beans. According to the provincial committee, there will be an increase yields in all regions in the last four months of 1960--up to 7,000 mau of corn, 500 mau of beans and an increasing number of potatoes, peanuts, etc.. Moreover, the prospect of increase in food crops in 1961 in Vinh Phuc is great and well assured. According to the estimation for 1961, the increase in corn land throughout the province could be up to 10,000 mau, while the size of bean crops and other early crops could increase greatly also. On solving the problem of expanding land by increasing crops, we also pay great attention to the method of "cultivation in a mixture" to realize the saying: "On the same land, more than one harvest and many crops in a mixture." In Vinh Phuc, growing mixed crops has become a habit. During the production of last winter-spring, there were about 4,200 mau of beans grown in Vinh Phuc, 2/3 of these were grown in a mixture. Moreover, some cooperatives were able to harvest up to 40 bags of sesame seeds by growing sesame together with rice. Finally, from the development of water conservation, the increase of harvests could create newer possibilities.

The possibilities of restoring and opening up waste lands in Vinh Phuc are abundant. At present, there are around 3,000 mau of waste lands; in addition, only about 1/3 of the 11,000 mau are now used for manioc growing as compared to the resistance period. This estimation does not include the land which was never in use. This year, the cooperatives of the plain regions have organized to open up 900 mau of land. With this experience, the remaining waste land will be all restored for production in 1961.

The restoration of lands for manioc growing in the mountainous regions should follow the motto of "early crops for long supply". Only in this manner, can we guarantee the permanent usefulness of the land and protection of the forests; what is more, we can store water to resist drought.

The increase in crops is urgently demanded by the people. The collective system of working and improvement in management of cooperatives give rise to excess of labor. On the other hand, cooperative members demand enough work for all year around. The increase in harvests thus will answer this demand; at the same time it will improve incomes for cooperative members. Moreover, the better the agricultural cooperatives are developed and fortified, the better there will be possibilities for advance in production. This is the most important function of the law of production--that production may move forward. To observe this law closely, to ascertain leadership and to develop continuously superlative

enthusiasm in team work, are to solve all problems, including the problem of increase in harvests.

In order that the increase in harvests and the restoration of waste lands be quickly realized, we must revise our means in obtaining it, including improvement in farming equipment, production of sufficient amounts of manure, preparation of good seeds, etc. Vinh Phuc is a province of bad soil, therefore, the problem of fertilizers is therefore definite. At the present time, some people who work for cooperatives do not quite dare to increase harvests because of shortages in fertilizers. To solve the problem of fertilizers, the most important things to do are to develop cattle raising, and to grow many crops which could provide green manure, or such plants as bindweed vegetables, etc.

Concerning seeds, we must choose seeds of early crops which can be harvested in short periods and which can give a high yield. Vinh Phuc is now trying early crop or Nam Ninh rice which is to be sown but once and harvested twice. If this method should be successful, it would help speed the increase of harvests, to make them abundant, good and cheap.

Finally, the resolution made throughout the area is the resolution on ideas. All the methods mentioned above are not new ones but are known to a certain extent by all members of cooperatives. However, because our experience in cooperation and research is weak, only some methods have been improved; yet some have become a custom, but are limited to few regions. Sometimes they are adopted and eventually forgotten. The problem that faces us now, however, is that we must work close to the people, learn from the people, in order to lead the people. On the other hand, we must fight against being subjective and conceited in victory, we must fight against being pessimistic and desperate in defeat, and last of all we must fight against 'half-way' ideas, hesitation and conservatism.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION IMPLEMENTS

[The following is a translation of an unsigned article in Nhan Dan, No. 2383, 27 September 1960, page 3.]

After a period of trial, struggle and sporadic success and defeat, the movement for improving work implements in the agriculture of Son-tay province has finally begun to develop, starting from the tenth month harvest in 1959 and expanding through the fifth month of 1960. Today, it has penetrated all villages and cooperatives in the province.

Various implements have received varying degrees of improvement. There are some 34 models, comprising 105,000 tools and implements. Most of the implements are used for plowing, harrowing, and field work; there are also rudimentary transportation vehicles and watering equipment. By the end of 1960, this province will have completed the elimination of all old plows and about one-half of the harrows. The greater use of rudimentary transportation vehicles, new tools for field work and harrowing will also be developed. Many villages will begin to use plowing machines and at the same time continue to develop other kinds of implements.

These achievements indicate that the proposal for improvement of work equipment by the agricultural department of the Party is very proper.

In the past, agricultural production in Son-tay has encountered many difficulties, partly because the people were carrying on individual private operation, partly because the Party was unable to utilize the people's positive labor and to develop technology. Also, it was difficult to avoid calamities, thus advances in production could not be attained.

In the middle of 1958, the cooperative movement was born, which marked a great and fundamental change in agriculture. At the same time, Son-tay province met new difficulties in agricultural production. Because production equipment was still rudimentary, technical methods could not be maintained and labor productivity could not be increased. It was not until the middle of 1960 that the movement for equipment improvement developed so that a new

fundamental change was brought about in agriculture.

According to the belief of the Party, it would be contradictory to create cooperatives if the capacity of production is always advanced and the relations of production are backward. After cooperatives are built, the new relations of production are to comply with production capacity. Most important in the capacity of production are implements. Rudimentary implements are symbols of a lower level of production. After cooperatives are created, the Party believes that it would be contradictory if the requirements for production multiplied every day and the level of production remains low. In conclusion, the more implements are improved, the higher will be the level of production, thus meeting production needs. At the same time, the new relations of production are strengthened to bring harmony between production capacity and production relations.

From a different view, to improve implements is to improve the relation between reform and construction in agriculture. To build up cooperatives is to create favorable conditions for improvement in equipment (to reform is to create favorable conditions for construction). When the people are reorganized, collective labor, unification of trades, competition, and socialist awareness exist, and these things do not exist if the people have their own private enterprises.

The above mentioned positive elements encourage cooperative members to develop their labor enthusiasm and ideas, to improve technology and improve equipment in order to continuously promote production. On the other hand, the more cooperatives are developed, the greater will be demands for improvement of equipment to even higher standards.

Reciprocally, the more equipment is improved, the more active they will be in strengthening cooperatives, and in raising lower-class cooperatives to higher-class ones. For, if the improvement of equipment is well realized, the use of advanced technology will be maintained, thus bringing about increases in production and increases in income. In this way, we are able to reach or surpass the production of the rich middle farmers, to make cooperative members more and more devoted to cooperatives everyday, and thus induce middle farmers, especially the richer and previously undecided ones, to believe in joining cooperatives.

Moreover, when the mass of cooperative members see the definite and useful results brought about by the use of advanced equipment, they will urge that lower-class cooperatives be quickly converted to higher-class ones once they see that lower-class cooperatives meet many difficulties in improvement of equipment as well as in questions of labor

management. This indicates clearly to us that there is a good relation between the establishment of cooperatives and the improvement of equipment, for to construct cooperatives is to encourage the improvement of equipment and to improve equipment influences directly the establishment of cooperatives. From the beginning to the completion of building a cooperative foundation for agriculture, the establishment of cooperatives is an important fact. Once this cooperative foundation in agriculture is established, another important help in agriculture is the advancement in technology, especially advancement in equipment. From now until the end of this year, the improvement of low-class cooperatives and the improvement of implements will receive special attention in agriculture. This period has a very important meaning since it establishes a seed for the revolution in technology, thus preparing for the mechanization of agriculture in the future.

Although the movement for equipment improvement has just begun, prospects are good. Not only is the development of agriculture encouraged, but the development of the other branches of the economy is also affected.

1. The movement of equipment improvement is healthily developing, answering the demand for continuous development in agricultural production; it is also preparing the way for agricultural production to surpass planned goals.

The agricultural production movement in Son-tay marches on the road of collectivism; it has increased its activities from a smaller to a larger scale, and has especially increased production outputs, harvests and restoration of waste lands. All these steps move the improvement of equipment forward; this conforms well to the demands of each production step.

All the important tasks of production, which require the most time and effort, have been done with advanced equipment. Each advanced instrument is of a different model; they are made to suit local customs. At the same time they reflect the extension of production. Because all production lines are related to one another, when one kind of equipment is improved, it forces the improvement of others. For example, the elimination of plows demands that there be an equal elimination of harrows. When male workers obtain newer plows and harrows to speed up work with less strain, women will also demand the same treatment so that they may save their own strength.

Production is improved or not, depending on whether tools are improved or not. Therefore, after obtaining new

relations of production, the improvement of tools is necessary, and besides it is obligatory. Furthermore, the renewal of tools demands renewal of technology to promote production and to surpass planned goals. At present, the use of new implements has many advantages--it promotes labor production, maintains new technical methods in agriculture, overcomes calamities, and increases the rate of production, harvests and opening up of waste lands. All these are predictions of an advance which will naturally surpass planned goals. A number of villages and cooperatives are harvesting more than 35 ta (quintal) for each hectare. This again proves the above statement.

2. The movement of implement improvement follows the continuous demand for advancement by the movement for cooperativizing agriculture; it demands the development of cooperatives from a smaller scale to a larger scale.

However, new implements do present contradiction in their relation with the lower-scale cooperatives. To solve the problem of contradiction between higher-standard tools in production and lower-scale cooperatives, some regions have combined all small cooperatives to make larger ones; they have also communized cattle, thus promoting favorable conditions for the development of tools and of production.

3. The movement of production tool advancement further encourages other economic branches to develop, especially local industry, transportation-communication in the country side and trade cooperatives.

Again, the movement of tool improvement creates contradiction between local industry and agriculture. Agriculture requires more and more materials each day in order to improve equipment, especially the important tools produced by local industry. However, the state machine factories and the farming equipment factories of handicraft cooperatives do not produce enough or on time to meet demands. On the one hand, the state machine factories and the handicraft cooperatives are now paying attention to the production of advanced tools for the people. On the other hand, the agricultural cooperatives by their self-sufficient principles, have designed for themselves and have avoided themselves of the necessary materials to build their own tools. Many organizations for tool advancement and many farming implements factories have now appeared in agricultural cooperatives. This also serves the development of local industry.

In spite of the fact that the movement of tool development is strong, the roads in the country side are still

too narrow. To solve this problem, many cooperatives have paid attention to repairing old roads, building new roads, and enlarging them so as to make it possible for vehicles to transport more manure, more rice, etc., and for the passage of large equipment on the farms. Thus, the movement in tool development brings about the development of means of transportation in the farming and mountainous regions.

Relying on the direction and motto of the Party and to materialize this movement basically, we present here a few points which may clarify the development of production implements.

Firstly, in order to best materialize the advancement of implements, we must pay great attention to the question of ideas. The main problem today stems from the difficulty in ideas. The process of improving implements is the process of struggle between the new and the old, between advanced ideas and conservative ideas. Conservative ideas are obstructions to the movement of implement improvement. These conservative ideas are more dangerous to the movement if they exist in the organs which lead the movement.

In some places and at certain times, because of conservative ideas, the people have decidedly refuse to improve tools; moreover, they find ways to criticize, to prevent and to strike against the more anxious people desiring to improve farming implements. In some places, leading cadres are not well trained; they would rely on backward ideas of the people and would use their power of leadership to prevent the development of the tool improvement movement.

The process of development of tools is still a process of struggle between individual ideas and collective ideas. Because the cooperatives are still on a low level and although businesses are unified, property is still private; the result is that the improvement of implements conflicts with the property of cooperative members. Some cooperative members, fearing that their buffaloes would become weak and that their farming tools would become useless if they used new tools, have not as yet wanted to develop new tools. However, there are some cooperative members whose socialist consciousness has been awakened and who are willing to communize their cattle and tools in order to bring about the unification of trades and the advancement of implements. This proves that in order to bring about a change in the movement, there must be a change of ideas.

Secondly, in order to materialize to the best the movement of implement advancement, it is necessary to know the direction of going from a lower to a higher echelon and to follow the direction of the masses.

The direction of going from a lower to a higher echelon is the direction of positive steps. We must go through practical labor, use the people's own experiences to move the people, to develop ideas, and to improve implements slowly. When there are not enough conditions to use new tools, we must not purge old tools and produce many new ones. But once conditions are favorable to use new tools, we must not hesitate to use or to make new ones. Based on old tools, we must improve slowly; to improve old tools is mainly to conform to the creation of new tools.

With the continuous demand for development in production, we cannot maintain forever tools which are too rudimentary. While the industrialized conditions of our country do not yet permit, we cannot be so impatient as to want to use machinery immediately. However, we cannot forget about improvement of tools while waiting for machinery either. On the other hand, to wish to use machinery at once, or to sit and wait for machinery is to avoid reality, to refuse to believe in the creativity of the people, who can improve tools and promote production. On this basis, therefore, we should prepare for machinery slowly. As the political report indicates: "The improvement of tools is a necessary phase preparing for a mechanized agriculture."

The direction to follow is the way of the masses, and is the direction of self-determination, not depending on the State. We must try whole-heartedly to mobilize the mass of people to improve tools; only in this way, can we develop enough understanding, enough enthusiasm and enough money from the masses. First of all, the farmers and cadres, whose homes are in the rural areas, compose the main strength of the movement for tool improvement. Moreover, workers and handicraft workers are specialists who are devoted to the movement. If we can mobilize all the people to participate in this movement, we would be able to use raw materials and materials where needed, thus to be able to produce production tools, in great quantity to be able to use them on a big scale, and thus to be able to save effort and money in production. To mobilize farmers, workers and handicraft workers to cooperate to improve tools is to be able to fortify the labor-agriculture alliance in serving production; this will bring benefits both to local agriculture and industry.

On the basis of the above two principles, that is to have an all-out plan and at the same time to have a centre of focus; is to know how to rely on the old in order to build up the new, to harmonize the improvement of the old and the creation of the new, and to know how to harmonize

the mass movement with the army of specialists who are in charge of the work.

Thirdly, in order to realize to the best the movement of improvement in tools, we must do more research on the subject and bring the public into contact with each development made, so that they may contribute their ideas on the subject.

On the other hand, in order to have the best realization of this movement, the State must have practical policies to deal with the subject, such as the policy to help the cooperatives, the policy of praising, rewarding, encouraging, and equal rating within all the cooperatives. Only in this manner can we victoriously achieve this movement quickly.